

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend published paragraph [0018] as follows:

[0018] FIG. 3 presents in a schematic view a further embodiment of an electrode assembly with the impedance control means according to the invention. The body of the electrode (not shown) conceived to be positioned in contact with the patient's skin 21 is formed by a compartment C housing the electrolyte depot. Preferably, the electrolyte depot comprises a plurality of capsules 22 with an enclosed electrolyte. The compartment C is delineated by a textile layers 20a and 20b. The advantage of using textile is that the textile as such has micropores due to a thread pattern which can be used to transport the electrolyte from ruptured capsules to the surface of the skin 21. In order to erupt the electrolyte capsules ~~[[21]]~~ 22 the compartment C comprises fibers 24 which are made of a settable material. The impedance control means 26 are arranged to provide an actuation signal to the fibers 24 in order to shrink them. It is possible to use materials which decrease their dimension under an application of a voltage or a temperature (electrostriction). This can be achieved by means of wiring 25 which conducts a suitable actuation trigger to the fiber material. When the fibers shrink, the capsules erupt under the influence of the generated pressure of the fabric layer 20a and the electrolyte flows through the layer 20b towards the skin 21. Typically, the capsules with dimensions of the range of nano- to micrometer diameter are suitable. It is possible to use capsules with different surface rigidity to enable a stepwise electrolyte discharge. A different approach is to heat up the area near the compartment housing the capsules. In this embodiment the setting fibers can be omitted. This can be achieved by conducting heat to the textile layers 20a, 20b. The capsules will burst due to thermal expansion and the electrolyte will flow through the layer 20b to the contact surface 21.